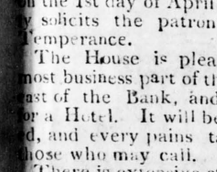
The Lewistown Republican,

AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM, LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday JUNE 8th 1842. Vol. 4--No. 24.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE HOUSE.



THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he will open a

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

in the borough of Lewistown Mifflin county *Pa*, on the first of April 1842, next door to Jacob Muthersbaugh, in the new *Brick Building* lately occupied by John Kennedy & Co., as a dry good store, the house is large and pleasantly situated in the most business part of the town.

His TABLE shall at all times be furnished with the best the market can afford.

His STABLE will be attended by car ul hostlers.

All baggage will be conveyed to and from the canal free of charge.

Gentlemen travelling with their families can be accommodated with private rooms, &c. The subscriber having made arrangements with a *LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT*, horses and carriages will be furnished to strangers at all times, and on reasonable terms. From his experience, and strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN L. PORTER.

N. *B.* A number of *BOARDERS* will be taken by the day, week or year.

February 15, 1842.

Temperance House,

MARKET STREET, LEWISTOWN. PENN'A.

(Late Greer's Pa. Hotel.)

The subscriber will open a TEPER ANCE HOUSE, at the above named pla on the 1st day of April ext, and respectfu y solicits the patronage of the friends Temperance.

The House is pleasantly situated, in the most business part of the Borough, a few doors east of the Bank, and was built expressly, for a Hotel. It will be handsomely furnished, and every pains taken to accommodate those who may call.

There is extensive stabling attached to the premises, which will be under the care o temperate and trusty hostlers. A hydran of pure water flows in the yard.

A READING ROOM will be connected with the establishment.

MARY ANN ELLIOTT.

Lewistown March 2, 1842.

Build Up Lewistown.

LUMBER.

Jackscreek Saw-Mill.

Having now two good Saw Mills in operation sawing from 2,500 to 3,000 feet of lumber per day and having removed to the mills to superintend them myself I will be enabled to fill bills either oak, pine, or hemlock, and deliver the Lumber to any point in the Borough of Lewistown at short notice and gratis lying to say ACCORDING TO PROMISE, at the following prices viz:

Common frame stuff, $15 00 per 1000 ft.
do do do 6 by 6 and under 20 ft. long $17 50 per 1000 feet.
from 25 to 36 ft. long $12 50 per 1000 feet.
4 boards $11 25 per 1000 ft.
Shingling lath and fence pales $5 00, over 5000 ft to one bill $4 25.
Plastering lath 3 ft long $2 25, 3½ ft long $2 50, 4 ft long $2 75, 4 to 5 ft $3 25.
Cord wood on the ground $1 per cord, cash.
Chips 12½ cents per cart load 1 horse.

Bills for lumber cannot receive attention unless they are written with a pen, dated and the signature to it.

SAMUEL HOPPER.

May 4, 1842.

Lewistown Academy.

This institution has been in successfu operation for some time past; and the trustees feel confident in recommending it as worthy of the patronage of the public. The Male department will be continued under the care of David Wilson, A. M. an experienced and popular teacher, and no efforts will be spared to render it equal in its advantages to any similar institution in the State. Thorough instruction will be com bined with a due regard to the moral and religious culture of the pupils, so that the improvement of their morals may keep pace with that of their intellectual faculties.

The year will be divided into two sessions of 24 weeks each. The summer session to commence on the 2d Monday of April; and the winter session on the first Monday of November The principal vacation to occur in the middle of the summer session.

Terms.

For instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, (per session,) $6 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, &c. 8 00
Greek and Latin Languages, 10 00
The different branches of mathematics 8 00
No extra charges whatever.

☞ The price of Boarding in respectable families varies from $1 50 to $2 per week.

The Trustees of the institution, while they can recommend it to the friends of Education, would solicit for it the patronage of those who wish to prosecute a first rate English Education, or a course of study preparatory for college.

JOSEPH B. ARD, President.

Lewistown March 15, 1842

Hall's Patent Horse Power and Thrashing Machine.

The trouble and vexation of the various Sweep Machines are now obviated by the invaluable Machine, patented by Mr. Hal Where Hall's Machine is known and used it is said the Sweep Machine is thrown al together aside. It is so constructed that it cannot wear out for a number of years, and will not require more than a dollar a year to keep it in repair. It requires but two horses to thrash one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat in eight hours, taking up no more room on the barn floor than a double stall, or place for two horses. The great advantages of Hall's Machine, over every Sweep Machine, are

1st. It will not get out of repair, and cannot be broken be fair usage.

2nd. It is compact—takes so little room that it can be set in any Barn, under cover, where thrashing may be done in wet or stormy weather.

3rd. Two Horses are all that is required to operate it—thus saving the trouble and expense of employing more horses, as well as the expense of a driver, none being necessary. It is lighter work for two horses on this machine than for four on any sweep machine.

4th It can be put in operation in 15 minutes after arriving on the ground, no digging or staking being necessary.

5th. It is warranted to thrash as much grain, with two horses as can be thrashed on any sweep machine with four.

6th. It can be used for sawing wood—one horse will drive a circular saw, sufficient to cut twenty cords of wood in a day and two horses would be sufficient to grind corn in the ear. One horse being ample to drive two common Turner's lathes. It could do all the bark grinding, and pumping, with from one to two horses necessary or country Tanneries generally. In short if can be put to a great many uses, and will be found one of the most valuable inventions of this class, which has been introduced for many years.

Farmers and others are invited to call up see the machine in operation, at the barn of Joseph Milliken, near Lewistown.

The undersigned are prepared to build Hall's Machine complete, at reasonable price—warranted They have purchased the Patent right for the counties of Mifflin Centre, Union, and Juniata.

JOHN R. WEEKS, & Co.

Dewistown Dec 1841.

REMOVAL.

NATHANIEL MAHANEY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING,

in its various branches, in the shop lately occupied by Reuben Smith, three doors west of F. Schwartz's Tavern in main street. He is in receipt of the Philadelphia and New York monthly

FASHIONS,

By which he is enabled to turn out as fashionable work as any other establishment in the Borough. From his experience, and by punctual and good work, he opes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Lewistown. April, 4, 1842.

JUST received by Cogley & McCay in their Library:

Clou s and Sunshine, Insubordination a Tale by T. S. Arthur, Zanoni Bulwers last novel, The Jacquerie by G. P. R. James. Printz Hall, *W*oman's Love, Man about town, Naval Foundling, The Duke, Horace Vernon, Jack Ashore, John Marston Hall

May 10, 1842.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Counterfeit's Death Blow.—The public will please observe, that no Brandreth Pills can be relied upon as the true and genuine unless each box has new labels upon it. There are three and each contains a fac simile signature of Dr. B. Brandreth. These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designated and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

Remember the fac simile signature of B Brandreth must be upon the top of the box upon the side, and also the bottom of the box. By careful examination, the name of Benjamin Brandreth will be found on several parts of the new labels, being an exact transfer of the writing of Dr, Brandreths This name will be found in the net work.

The pills are sold at 25 cents per box, by the undermentioned agents in their respective counties.

Mifflin Co.	John A. Sterrett Lewistown, William Hardy Waynesburg, P Strouse & co. N. Hamilton
Juniata Co.	R C Gallaghar Mifflintown, Samuel Laird Mexico.
Huntingdon Co.	Wm. Smart Huntingdon, R. Lowry Hollidaysburg.
Centre Co.	M L Musser, & co Milheim. Wm Murray, *Pinegrove.*

For other agents beyond this county see papers published elsewhere.

Observe that such agent has an engraved certificate of Agency, containing a representation of Dr Brandreths Manufactory at Sing Sing, and upon which will also be seen exact copies of the new labels now used upon Brandreth pill boxes.

Philadelphia Office, No 8 North Eighth street.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Dec. 1, 1841.

TERMS.

THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE, will be published every Wednesday, on a fine imperial sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and twenty-five cents if delayed until the end of six months—and Two Dollars and fifty cnes if not paid within the year—exclusive of postage.

No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are discharged. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A deduction made with those who advertise by the year.

All letters or communications wishing attention must be addressed POST PAID.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ups and Downs.

'Father,' said Janette Oakley, a beautiful but vain young woman, 'I have made a call upon Miss Frasier to-day, and what do you think I saw there?'

'Probably a giddy unthinking girl like yourself, who is miserable till she possesses every extravagance that folly sets afloat,' was the half gay and half grave reponse.

'Why father,' continued Janette, 'how can you say so?' and resuming one of her most bewitching smiles she added, 'Miss Fraiser has got a new piano forte of superior tone to her old one, besides being far more richly and beautifully finished.'

'Well, what then, child?' rejoined her father with pensive gravity.

'Why, I was thinking—but you will be offended I fear.'

'Not in the least, unless you do *wrong* as well as *think*. So you was thinking that—'

'I should like a piano like Matilda's was the half timid response of Janette.

'I think as much,' continued her father, 'but what is the cost of such an article, dear?'

'Only $1500 father,' said Janette, crouching down by his side and regarding him with a fond depreciating smile.

Charley Oakley loved his daughter—his hand pushed aside the rich tresses that shaded her polished brow, and imprinting thereon a parent's kiss, he added, $1500 is a large sum for such an article my dear, is it not?'

'True, Father, but are you not as well able to afford it as Mr. Frasier?'

'It may be so, but what do you say my dear,' addressing his wife who had been a silent, but not a disinterested listener.

'I am anxious Janette should prevail with you. She and Matilda are both to have a party soon, and I have a desire not to be eclipsed by her in the ornaments of the parlor.'

'A most commendable pride,' was the equivocal response.

'But,' continued he, 'what will you do with your old or rather present new one? You surely do not want two?'

'O, we can sell it to Gen. Chandler. Maria was admiring it much while she was here yesterday, thought it rather high priced :'eagerly responded Janette, who was happy to remove this only barrier to the gratification of her predominant wish.

'Perhaps she too may wish a fifteen hundred dollar one. General Chandler is surely able to afford one more costly.'

'O no, father,—she does not wish a better one than mine—she has quite a plain taste in that way.'

'How stupid she must be, Janette, must she not?' queried Oakley.—Janette's face crimsoned at his pointed irony, but before she could frame any reply, her father rose, and as he left the house, said, 'let Miss Chandler have the piana forte at her own price.'

Janette's heart leaped for joy. She was not to be outdone by Matilda Frasier, and she look forward with exultation to that day when she could astonish her friends by such an unexpected display. The mother shared her fond anticipations, and it was soon arranged between them that Miss Chandler should be put into speedy possession of an article they now wondered could ever have found a place in their dwelling.

Charles Oakley commenced the world empty handed, nor had he accumulated much when he sought and obtained a partner to his poverty.—Both were poor and although they lived quietly together, his wife was ever sighing for the splendor of the rich. Though, in the main a good sort of a woman, she lacked that common sense so requisite to contentment in the possession of a little, as well as the knowledge of domestic economy, generally so important in the acquisition of more. Janette her only child, and so like herself in form and mind, was just verging to womanhood and heir, as was supposed, to ample fortune, she looked forward to a splendid career in the circle of gaity and fashion. Had she possessed in her mother a wiser counsellor, she would have been at eighteen a very different person. She lacked not the principles of an opposite character, but under the false training of her mother, they had been suffered to repose uncultivated, while the weeds of folly were cherished into an expensive growth. The defects of mind were the more striking, as they marked the more strongly, the contrast with a pleasing—a speaking eye, and a faultless form.

Her father possessed none of the frivolty of herself or mother, and owing to the sternness of his integrity, and his industrious habits, success followed his efforts till the time we have chosen for his introduction of the reader. He had been what is called *down* in the world, but now he is far *up* as to rank among the first in wealth in the city of his residence.—But the time has arrived to drop individual deliniations and to group them again before the reader.

'Well father,' Miss Chandler is to have the piano. She will send for it this afternoon,' said Janette, exultingly.

'At what price my dear?'

'The same it cost. When she found you had left it to her to set the price, she would not take it at less. Do you think the sale a good one?'

'Certainly—the best you ever made—being the only one.'

'Here is a check for the money—a third of the cash for the new one.

'So you will only loose one thousand dollars after all, will you my dear?' was the grave response of her father.

'What say you,' he continued addressing his wife and daughter, "to a new carriage—the present one is somewhat soiled, is it not?'

'By all means,' was the exclamation of both. 'Let the new one, be fashioned like Judge Arnold's though not so sparingly mounted.'

Oakley bowed as if in assent, while a bitter smile played over the features for a moment; then all was calm again. The result of the conference was a resolve to sell the principle of the furniture—all of a costly character, and replace it with that more fashionable and splended. Both mother and daughter retired to rest that evening full of the importance which their new display was about to give them among their wondering neighbors.--Alas, for the poor Frasiers! They were to be overwhelmed by the competition in finery which a fifteen hundred dollar piano had proved.

A few days sufficed to clear the house of its most valuable furniture. Enough was left however, for convenience and comfort, and when this was done, the mother and daughter were all impatient for that which was to replace what was gone. But two days remained to prepare for Janette's party. Evening came, but Oakley was yet absent and nothing had yet arrived. He came but much later than usual, yet he attoned partially for his delay by the more than usual kindness in his manner.

'Where can you have been, Charles so late!' was the query of his wife as she seated herself fondly by his side.

'I have had an uncommon share of business to attend to, my dear, and I rejoice that it is done. Come daughter, bring forward the Bible, and read a portion for our mutual instruction.'

The calm seriousness with which this was uttered forbade any remarks on its unusual request. It so happened that Janette opened the book at the fifth chapter of Mathew, beginning, 'Blessed are the pure in spirit; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven,' and by the time she had finished the first paragraph, her voice became choaked, and unable to proceed, she gave way to emotion in all the violence of grief. Her mother from sympathy or other cause, was equally effected, nor was Oakley free from the same emotion. When his wife and daughter had become somewhat composed, he knelt down between them with the solemnly expressed words, "*Let us pray.*" And he did pray in the fervency of a broken spirit. He acknowledged his forgetfulness of God—implored pardon for his own, and for the sins of those bound to him by the strongest of human ties—prayed that both he and his might expel from their hearts the pride so long cherished—thanked his creator for the gift of existence—for the blessings associated with it, as also for the hopes of an immortal existence hereafter, inspired by the promise of the gospel. He commended the whole to the kind care of Him on whom all are dependent for the life that now is, as well as that which is to come; and so deeply did the spirit of his petitions affect his wife and daughter, that they joined with him in that most solemn and expressive phrase, AMEN.

That night a new spirit reigned in the bosom of the Oakley family. And when what they had been led to believe was confirmed; when they were assured that the wealth so long idolized was theirs no longer, scarcely a regret or a murmur escaped the lips of mother or daughter, but both seemed anxious to forget that misfortune had fallen on them. A situation more befitting their means was procured, and thither they repaired to enjoy far more real pleasure than when rioting in what seemed an inexhaustible abundance. the party, the carriage, the piano, and costly furniture were forgotten. Economy and industry took the place of fashionable folly, and they are now prosperous and happy. Mrs. Oakley lost her pride but found contentment. Janette lost the same, as also a foppish beau, who had an eye to her fortune, but she had her own good qualities and has applied herself to their improvement, as well as the worth of a young man who sighed for her now while comparatively poor, and whom she will reward ere long; by surrendering herself to his care and keeping.

Such is a sample of the "*ups and downs*" of life, and happy would it be if all who get toppled from the pinnacle of fortune, could gain as much by the descent as did the Oakley family.

From the Ladies Gazette.

The Rose of St. Cecile.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

There lived, in the year 1800, in the village of Majorada, a Spanish muleteer and a young girl, whose situation in life was not more elevated than his, she being a servant in an inn, called the Golden Fountain. These two young people had been children together, and when they reached what is called in England the years of discretion, had loved and told their love, and the day on which our story commences the vows of eternal fidelity had passed between them. The time was fixed for the nuptials. In the mean time, Napolean had sent a French army into Spain. Although favorably received at first, it was not long ere it met with resistance. The muleteer, Francisco, was not the last to arm in defence of his country. In vain did Inezella entreat her lover not to leave her. Determined to perform his duty to his country, Francisco was inexorable. When the day of separation arrived, and the guerilla went to pay his last visit to Inezella, he found her upon her knees before a little Madonna. He knelt at her side, and, after uttering a short prayer, handed her a white artificial rose.

"Arise!" said he. "This is the rose of St. Cecile. The Bishop of Barcelona gave it to my mother, the day of her marriage. Keep it in remembrance of the poor muleteer; it will bring happiuess to us both."

With these words the young Spaniard tore himself from the arms of his mistress, and rushed from the apartment. Oppressed with the weight of her grief, she fell upon her knees, pressing against her breast the sacred emblem of their love; and when Francisco turned his head to take a last look, he saw the afflicted girl already praying for his return.

After the siege of Sargossa, the bands of guerilas scattered through the mountains, were broken up, and Francisco took the road to Majorada, and arrived the 2d of October, 1801, at the village of Alcovendas. It was late when he reached the inn, at which fatigue compelled him to halt for the night. When he entered the "pasoda," he found it occupied by two officers of French dragoons, who, with their legs stretched out upon chairs, were silently smoking their pipes. The guerilla frowned, as he recognized the detested uniform, and carefully wrapping himself up in his cloak, took a seat at the further end of the room.

The youngest of the two officers laid his pipe upon the table.

"Here we are at last," said he, "in this Spain, that our university dreams clothed in so much poetry. Well, well, I must confess the women are beautiful."

"Yes," replied the other, "but you will confess that you have been deceived in them It is hard that a rose, with so much poetry. Well, well, I must confess the women are beautiful.'

'Yes,' replied the other, 'but you will confess that you have been deceived in them. It is hard that a rose, with so much skill as you possess,-should be made to capitulate before the virtue of the servant of a Spanish inn.'

The guerilla became more attentive.

"Not so, my friend,' said the one who had commenced the conversation, 'the fortress was well defended, but it was it, and not I that capitulated. However, upon my honor, that servant should have been entitled to the crown of white roses at *M*ajorada.'

'Have you a proof of your victory?' asked the other dragoon.

'A proof!' muttered Francisco, between his teeth.

The officer turned his head towards the guerilla; when he saw his pale and disordred face, his flashing eyes, and trembling lips, he hesitated a moment. It seemed to him that the presence of Francisco foreboded ill.

'Here it is,' said he at length, drawing from the folds of his cloak a white rose.

Francisco, with a single bound, leaped the place which separated him from the table of the two officers, and with a threatened look, and eyes flashing fire, stood before them.

'That rose is mine!' he cried, in a voice of thunder, 'mine, the betrothed of Inezella.

With these words, he seized his rival by the throat, and buried the knife in his breast before the witness of this scene had time to stay his arm.

When he was arrested, he made no resistance, and was conducted to Madrid for trial. Being interrogated by Joseph Bonaparte, whose forehead had just been encircled with the thorny crown of Ferdinand, that Prince saw, with great regret, that he should be obliged to order the death of Francisco. Not wishing to give publicity to the matter, for he really pitied the poor youth, he commanded that the execution should privately take place the following morning, within the enclosure of the palace.

Six o'clock had just struck. A young girl, who seemed exhausted with fatigue and anxiety, traversed Madrid from the Convent of San Lorenzo to the gates of Buren[illegible]ro. The officer of the guard, when he saw the distracted air of the poor girl, was moved with compassion, and had not the heart to forbid her entrance into the palace. But scarcely had she taken twenty steps in the court, when a file of grenediers crossed her path. In the centre of the soldiers walked Francisco; his head erect his arms crossed over his chest. Inezella recognized her lover.—Breathless—her hair dishevelled—she threw herself upon her knees before the Frenchmen, who halted, moved at the sight of such deep despair.

'Oh! pardon, pardon Francisco!' cried the poor girl, stretching her hands supplicatingly towards the condemned; 'I am more unfortunate than guilty. Violence alone made me faithless.'

Then seeing the file moving forward she rushed after her lover, and entwining his body within her arms, exclaimed, 'One word of pardon, Francisco! O! say that you feel neither hatred nor anger——'

The guerilla looked at her with sorrow.

'Neither hatred nor anger,' he replied, drawing from his bosom the white rose of St Cecile. 'There is thy rose, Inezella. It is faded, like thy virtue; it is withered, like my heart. Now,' added he to the soldiers, 'do your duty. Vive L'Espagne!'

Of the fate of the betrothed of Francisco we are ignorant. As to the officer he recovered from his wounds, and a short time after the incidents we have just related, gained the epaulette of a captain of cavalry at the siege of Sargossa. Now, he bitterly reproaches himself for what he calls the follies of his youth, and it is from his own lips we heard this stay.

How to Get Rich.

The two richest merchants in the United States, during the last ten or fifteen years, have risen from humble life, by industry, perseverance, and a thorough mastery of their respective business.

Stephen Girard, whose property at his death was over twelve millions, was a friendless orphan, struggling for years for a bare living, and at manhood commanded a mere sloop in the West India trade. Step by step, investing here a little, and there a little, watching the fluctuations of trade, taking advantage of mutations of markets saving with rigid economy, he amassed thousands till his thousands became millions and the humble sailor became the richest man in the Union.

John Jacob Astor, now living, is another illustration of this gradual rise; by diligence attention to business, and carefully securing and appropriating his gains, he has accumulated a property greater than that of any other American. He began life a simple merchant in the fur trade, little by little has cultivated his business, until he is greatest of our "millionares." As has said that it was harder to make thousands than his last hundred thousand so difficult is it to begin; so easy, once fairly started, to push onward.

The Rotchilds of Europe, whose property is estimated about thirty millions of dollars, are the sons of a poor teacher, who this profession for a living. Releasing little from his labors, he abandoned the suit, and began a trade in ancient coin which proving lucrative, he was able to advance by degrees till he established a banking house at Frankford. At his death 1812, his five sons continued the business, and on the corner stone of the father's industry built up their more than princely fortunes.

All these instances, and others, could multiplied were they necessary, which prove the old Greek proverb that "is father of glory." Those seeking out in mercantile life cannot too much school themselves in diligence, perseverance, probity and a proper economy; for these with moderate business talents, and moderate capital will seldom fail of making them successful and affluent. It was nothing more than which lay the foundation of the immense fortunes of the Rothschilds, Girard, Astor.—*Georgian.*

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

A man the other day got a crowd of countrymen around him, and endeavored to surprise the natives' by a few slights of hand. After accomplishing a feat or two, and winning some bets, he told one of the spectators, a tall, raw looking fellow, that he could turn a ninepence in a dollar, if he could be furnished with one.—The spectator with his leather pouch and handed the [illegible] biter a ninepence, which the latter received apparently, converted into a silver dollar, handed it to the spectator to examine. The countryman, on receiving the dollar, took his hat and made a low bow to the exhibiter, exclaiming—'Well, I'll be darned you hain't done it;' and then putting the dollar into the pouch from which he had taken the ninepence, he added, 'but you are a going to turn it back into a ninepence now.'

EDITOR.—A poor wretch, who every empties his brain in order to fill his stom

From the Globe.

We call the attention of our readers to the following extract from Mr. Buchanan's forthcoming speech against Mr. Berrien's bill to provide further remedial justice, in the courts of the United States." It shows that the Whig party have already done, and attempted to do, more since the commencement of the present Administration to consolidate all political power in the federal government, and to destroy the rights of the States, than was ever done or attempted by the old Federal party in the zenith of their power.

"The vote upon this bill should it retain its present form, will be a strict party vote. I do not mean by a party vote, on the present occasion, those ephemeral parties which rise and sink with the ever-varying occasion that call them into being. I mean, that it will be a party vote in reference to the two great parties which have existed since the origin of the Government, and must endure until its end. It will be a vote on which will be arrayed, on the one side, all those Federalists (if you choose the name) who honestly believe that the powers of the federal government ought to be extended by a liberal construction of the Constitution; and, on the other side, those friends of State rights who believe, with equal honesty, that the powers of this government are already too great, and ought to be confined within the limits of a strict construction. The Constitution itself gave birth to these two great parties. The one believed that the power of the central Government was too feeble to restrain the States within their proper orbits, and that they would "run lawless through the void;" and the other believed that the attraction of this government would become so resistless as to draw the State Governments within its vortex, and thus produce consolidation. In order to increase the powers of the Federal Government, the one party sought by ingenious constructions, to engraft upon the Constitution implied powers, at war both with its letter and its spirit. —The other party contended that the instrument contained a plain grant of enumerated powers, delineated by the mighty hand of the people in such plain and legible characters that it required no technical contructions to reach their true meaning. From the very nature of such an enumeration of powers all those were withheld which had not been expressly granted, or were not necessary, as means, to carry the granted powers into execution. Besides, one of the amendments to the Constitution expressly declares, in the spirit of wise jealousy which then watched over the rights of the States, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." It was a constitution of government for the masses, and was designed to be so plain that he ran might read. It never was intended to be delivered over into the hands of subtle and ingenious lawyers, who, by implication and construction might extract from powers far more dangerous to State sovereignty than had ever entered into the conception of its framers.

"Since the present Whig Administration came into power, the tendency of their measures, both legislative and executive, has been fearfully towards centralization. I desire to speak wit perfect respect towards my whig friends on this side of the house; and yet the truth, in my opinion justifies the assertion.—In this remark I do not confine myself to Tyler Whigs, or to any other sort of Whigs, but to the whole Whig party together. They have made, and attempted to make, longer strides towards consolidation, within the brief space of one short year, than we have ever witnessed before, since the commencement of the present century. Sir, within this brief space we have had two attempts on the part of Congress to establish a National Bank; and each of them of such a character that, had success followed the effort, the Federal Government would have been indissolubly united with the money power of the country, and the Federal Executive could have wielded this vast influence to accomplish its own purposes. I I yield to the President all praise for his vetoes of these two Bank bills; but he has involved himself in the same predicament with the other whigs by recommending to Congress the establishment of a great exchequer Government bank. The plan for such bank proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury is in my opinion, more centralizing, more dangerous to liberty, and better calculated to increase the influence of the executive if this be possible, than either of the bank bills which he vetoed. Within this brief period the bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the several States has become a law,—a law converting these States into mere stipendiaries on the General Government, and sinking them to the level of corporations, dependent upon Congress for their daily bread. Since the present Administration came into power, we have also enacted a bankrupt law—and such a law!—which places the relation of debtor and creditor, throughout the several States, under the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, and deprive these States of the power to regulate this important domestic subject according to their own laws. I have recently seen a decision of Judge Story, in a newspaper, by which the attachment laws of Massachusetts are declared to be prostrated under our bankrupt system.

"We have also witnessed a solemn declaration by the President, that the sovereign people of a State cannot, without the consent of the existing authorities, change their constitution of government; and if they should attempt to exercise this sacred and inalienable right, which was sanctified by the declaration of independence, and the example of the old States of this Union, that this would present a case of domestic violence, in the language of the Constitution of the United States, which would justify him in putting it down by force of arms. This would be to suppress an insurrection of the people against themselves, and to make war upon them for attempting to deprive their own servants of unjust powers and privileges in a peaceable and constitutional manner, unless the previous permission of these very servants were first obtained.

Again: we have received a bill from the House, which has just been referred to a committee of the Senate, prescribing for the first time in our history, the manner in which the Legislatures of the sovereign States of this Union shall district their own territory for the election of their own Representatives to Congress. This most important question, vitality identified with State sovereignty, has thus been taken under the control of the Federal Government. But, above all, and over all, we have the bill before us, which, should it ever become a law, will essentially impair the right of the sovereign States to define and punish crimes committed against their own laws, and within their own territory; and transfer the trial of these crimes to the District Judges of the United States, sitting at their chambers, and deciding both the law and the fact; without the agency of a jury. No doubt my Whig friends believe this to be a true policy of the country; but it is, nevertheless, a startling fact, that more mearures directly tending towards a consolidation of all political power in the Federal Government, have been originated during the brief period of the present Administration, than we had ever witnessed since the great civil revolution of 1800.

"Mr. President, there has been no period when the enemies of our institutions abroad have been inspired with brighter hopes than at the present moment. And here permit me to refer to an article in the Foreign Quarterly Review of January last, for the purpose of showing that the friends of centralization view the present aspect of our affairs with unsuppressed delight. The writer congratulates himself that the growing importance of the monarchal party, and the consequently natural leaning to what was the parent State' in our country, would be a guarantee against war between the two nations. The McLeod affair, in his opinion, has demonstrated the absurdity of separate and independent governments in the different States.' The remedy for this is pronounced to be centralization; which, says the writer, 'will be the first decided step towards monarchy. Let the people of the United States once feel the benefits of centralization, and they will also feel that centralization, without monarchy, has inconveniences which it would be desirable to remove.' 'Our opinion is, that fifty years—perhaps twenty—will not pass over without a monarchy, but that it will, in the first instance, be rather the semblance than the reality of monarchy; that, by degrees, however, America will settle down into a monarchical, and at the same time constitutional State.'

"And all this arises from the fact that Mr. Webster was not able to take McLeod from the custody of the supreme court of New York, and surrender him, without trial, to the British Government. The States are, therefore, to be deprived of the jurisdiction over crimes committed within their own territory, and centralization is to be thus effected. This bill, however unintentionally, comes precisely within the range of the foreign reviewer's prediction. But there is another instructive passage in this Review, which I ought not to omit. It is as follows:

"We have heard well informed Americans (and, amongst them, more than one diplomatist at foreign Courts) declare that the evils of the present system are so strongly felt, that monarchy is practicable, even without the intermediate step of centralization.

"I wish we had such foreign diplomatists before the Senate in executive session. I think we should make short work with them. If any such exists they must be men who have lived so long abroad as to have forgotten the charms of liberty in the splendors of a monarchy, nourished by the toils and groans of subject millions. Never was there a period when we ought to recur with more heartfelt devotion to the republican principles of our ancestors, and derive instruction from this pure fountain. Events are now in progress, which render such a recurrence even more necessary than those which existed at the date of the famous Virginia resolutions of 1798. I shall read one of these to the Senate, as strictly applicable to the present times. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That this General Assembly doth also express its deep regret that a spirit has, in sundry instances, been manifested by the General Government, to enlarge its powers by forced constructions of the constitutional charter which defines them: and that indications have appeared of a design to expound general phrases (which having been copied from the very limited grant of powers in the former articles of the confederation, were the less liable to be misconstrued) so as to destroy the meaning and effect of the particular enumeration which necessity explains and limits the general phrases, and so as to consolidate the States by degrees into one sovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be to transform the present republican system of the United States into an absolute, or, at best a mixed monarchy."

"Let us, then, under the influence of this revered authority, proceed to discuss the constitutional questions involved in the present bill.

A NEW ARTICLE OF EXPORT TO THE EAST —The teetotalers have almost spoiled the whiskey trade at the west, and pork is so low, that feeding out corn to swine, won't pay. A new mode has been resorted to, in order to get rid of our immense surplus of corn, which can be had at a shilling a bushel, in Berrien county. Our farmers have commenced drying it, and converting it into Indian meal, which is now found to pay very well, by shipping it to the east.

[Detroit D. Advertiser.

Eathquake in St. Domingo.

TEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST!

The accounts which we have received from St Domingo, bring intelligence of an awful calamity which occurred there on the 7th ult., which has destroyed a number of the towns. From Cape Haytien, the intelligence is, that Capetown has entirely disappeared, and all its inhabitants destroyed, but one having escaped, all the rest being either crushed or drowned by the sea which rose and submerged the city. Cape Haytien, known as the Cape or Cape Francois, on the north coast, is the Capitol of the Republic, and formerly contained some 900 stone and brick houses, with a population variously estimated at from 10 to 20,000. It is situated on a Cape at the edge of a plain between the sea and the mountains. The plain is exceedingly fertile, and intersected by broad paved roads, lined with lemon and lime trees. It is in lat. 19 45 N. and lon. 72 16 W. Fearful, indeed, are the particulars of this awful visitation. The Port au Prince Patriot, of the 11th instant, gives the following details of the fearful convulsion that has desolated the island of Hayti:

On Saturday, the 7th ult., at twenty minutes past five in the evening, we experienced some severe shocks of earthquake, which put the whole town in commotion. At midday a large meteor was perceived passing to the east. The heat was excessive, and thick clouds hung over the neighboring mountains, going in a direction from the southeast to the northeast. The seamen who were in the roads report the shock came from the west. Many persons, however, think that they observed that the oscillations came from the north and went south.

There were two very decided shocks, the first not as long as the second; the latter was the most violent and lasted about three minutes. All abandoned their houses, and the streets were filled with the affrighted population. But a little more, and Port au Prince would have been the scene of a disaster similar to that of 1770, a fatal year which occurred to the mind of every one. There is scarcely a brick or stone house which has not suffered damage. Some, it is said, are scarcely habitable. The facade of the Senate House, on which are sculptured the arms of the republic surmounted by the tree of liberty, was detached from the edifice and broken into peices by the fall.

In the night between Saturday and Sunday two shocks were again felt, but not as violent as the first one at 10 o'clock and the other at 12. At 11 o'clock in the morning of Sunday came another shock; mass at church was interuptered, those officiating at it ran away, and many females fainted.

Monday, 11 o'clock in the morning, another shock.

The weather, during these three days has had a lowering, and at times, threatening appearance. Monday evening a little rain, with excessive heat before and afterward; night cool. Tuesday a change of weather, return of the breeze and appearance of rain.

In the evening, at 8 o'clock, the weather was stormy, and every thing seemed to indicate an abundance of rain.

On Wednesday we were awakened at a few minutes before 5 in the morning by another earthquake.

During these latter days it appears to us as if the earth on which we were walking was constantly quaking.

Saint Marc.—A letter from this town informs us that there too the earthquake of Saturday last was felt with great violence; many houses have been so much shaken that they threaten every instant to fall down. On some plantations in the neighborhood of the town very great damage has been done.

Gonaives, May 8.—Yesterday afternoon an earthquake was felt in this city, which was so violent that most of the houses were thrown down, At the same time, in consequence of the shock, a fire broke out in the Apothecary shop of Mr. Invernizzio, and consumed in a few minutes an entire block. The flames destroyed every thing that came in their way, and there was not a drop of water in the town.

All the houses which have not been burnt down have been injured by the earthquakes and this morning the shocks occur every quarter of hour. The shops of Madame Jauffret and M. Dupoty have fallen a prey to the flames. The shops of M. Richard Dauphin and M. Osler, built of stone and brick, have fallen down. Houses and shops are inaccessable, and we write these hurried lines in the street. The whole population have passed the night in the middle of the streets. Of the merchandise, which the merchants had been obliged to pile up in the public square, a great part has been stolen. It is impossible at present to estimate the amount of the loss. The church, the prison, the national palace, the treasury, the arsenal, and the house was getting ready for for the colonel commanding this district, are now nothing more than a heap of ruins.

In short, no one has escaped the calamity. Now, while we are writing, the fire is entirely extinguished, but the sky looks threatening and we are afraid of more shocks. If unfortunately our fears should be realized, there will be an end of the few houses remaining standing, and Gonaives will be no more.

The first and principal shock lasted about five minutes, and was followed during the night by more than twenty others which, though not so violent, were equally fearful.

It is now 8 o'clock in the morning. Not half an hour has passed since we had another violent shock. The number of persons killed and wounded is not known. All the prisoners who were not buried beneath the ruins of the prison, have escaped.

Cape Haytien, Wednesday, 6 o'clock in the evening.—Most deplorable news is spreading throughout the city of Port au Prince, from Cape Haytien. It has been brought by Mr. Obas, son of the general commanding the District Plaisance. In consequence of the earthquake which was felt here on Saturday evening, Cape Town has entirely disappeared and with it two thirds of the population. The f miles which escaped this disaster ha e taken refuge at La Fossette, where they are without shelter, clothes or provisions.

It is said that the President of Hayti has given orders to the physicians and officers of health attached to the hospital to set off this evening and give their assistance to the unfortunate victims of this disaster.

The following extracts from letters furnish additional particulars:—

Port au Prince May, 12.—We are most anxious, however, for intelligence from the Cape. A Government courier arrived here last night from the neighborhood, with the most dreadful tidings, that the city and most of the inhabitants had perished, the sea having risen during the convulsion and submerged the town in its vicinity. The surviving inhabitants are said to be without food. What tends in a measure to confirm the report, is the activity of the Government in sending round provisions. We are in dreadful suspense, as you may well imagine; as one and all of us are without a line from any of our friends there.

The extent of the damage here is some few brick walls severely cracked, (although two feet thick) and the brick work of the wooden houses which has fallen in many places. The shock was strong enough to throw several persons down. We hope now that all is finished, but the weather and every thing else make us all fear that we may yet have another shock.

Cape Haytien is completely destroyed. We have no letters from there at all by the express which brought the news, who was sent here by the commandant of a neighboring village and arrived last night; and we much fear that the reason why is, that few persons remains to tell the tale. The sea had risen and inundated the town, and we hear there are only one or two houses left standing. Unfortunately the streets are very narrow and the houses of stone, and two stories high, so that all who were inside must have perished in the ruins. It is indeed a most awful thing to think of. Gonaives has also suffered tremendously, and to add to the misery of the earthquake, a large square of houses was burned down, and little of their contents saved. It was caused by the shock having been so violent as to cause the ignition of lucifer matches.

Just before despatching this letter, news has reached us that only one person at Cape Haytien has been saved—a Mr. Dupuy—all the others being either drowned by the sea, or crushed to death. The Cape itself is one mass of ruins.

Earthquake in Lousiana.—The St. Martinsville Creole states, that "on Saturday last the 7th instant, at about three o'clock, P. M., an earthquake, which lasted two or three seconds, was felt in this parish. A respectable inhabitant of Cathoulon, who was angling at that time, in company with some ladies, on the banks of the lake, told us that as soon as the shock was felt, they were all struck by a kind of giddiness, and that one of the ladies fell down in a swoon. He also assured us that the lake rose, during the space of two minutes, to more than six feet. Several inhabitants along the banks of Bayou Teche affirm the unaccountable elevation of the river about the same time. We suppose that this extraordinary ascension of the waters was but the result of the commotion caused by the phenomena. One of our friends, who arrived from Opelousas yesterday, told us that the shock was also felt in that part of the country. From the declaration of the oldest inhabitants of this parish, this would be the second earthquake felt in Attakapas."

The New York Herald, of Sunday, says: —Captain Brown, of the Isaac Franklin arrived last evening from Mayaguez, P. R. He informs us that there was a violent shock of an earthquake on the 7th inst., at 4 P. M. He says he was on shore at the time, and did not see or hear anything until he observed the land having the motion of the sea, rocking to and fro. The people all left their houses and went into the streets, for fear of being buried in the ruins. It lasted some time and the confusion was dreadful.

New Orleans Resumption—Mobs.

The banks of Louisiana resumed specie payments on the 18th ult., and are still paying all their liabilities in hard money. The people were indulgent, and did not attempt to "run" them. The resumption, however, was the cause of a serious outbreak. The city of New Orleans is flooded with a species of trash in shape of small notes, or Municipality certificates, which immediately depreciated in nominal value; and that portion of the population which had nothing of more importance to do, concluded to raise a row on the 20th ult. Early in the morning a crowd of French, Spanish and Italian, small dealers in the markets, assembled in the public square, and had several speeches. From thence they went to the building occupied by the Mayor, and Treasurer of the first Municipality, and became quite uproarious. The Mayor came out to talk with them, but Frenchmen, Italians and Spaniards "all spoke at once," and he could not answer them. At the mayor's suggestion, the mob appointed a committee of three, to wait upon his honor, as they retired to the mayor's office to consult with him. Some Frenchmen, to fill up the vacancy, cried out "down with the brokers!" and the crowd, catching up the word, rushed to the corner of Canal and Camp streets, and broke open and entered four Exchange offices, plundering and destroying everything they could lay their hands on. The offices belonged to Messrs. Valentine and Williams, Barker, Nance, and Raffell, and the amount of specie taken from their vaults and safes, and conveyed to the pockets of the patriotic specie hunters, is estimated at over $10,000—to say nothing of the paper appropriated or destroyed. The city police, with the aid of the Washington Battalion and Legion, soon put an end to the riot, and secured eight or ten of the leaders. There was a slight demonstration of a wish to break open the Second Municipality jail, and liberate the rioters, but the formidable appearance of the military and police cooled of the ardor of the beligerants.

The last accounts from that city report a state of peace and order. The different municipalities had made arrangements to redeem their rags, and no further violence was anticipated.—*State Capitol Gazette.*

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN

WEDNESDAY JUNE 8. 1842.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Apprentices held in the Court House in the Borough of Lewistown, on Saturday evening next the 11th day of June, for the purpose of forming a Literary Society. The design of this Society is to improve and enlarge the mind of the Apprentice. The Apprentices has always been looked upon, by a portion of the community as the off-scourings of the country; but they are very much mistaken. There has been more enlightened and intelligent men, brought up in the work shop of the mechanic, than ever was in the palace of riches and indolence. All that is wanting is a suitable institution formed so that every Apprentice can have an equal chance to obtain the necessary knowledge for the improvement of his mind. We hope to see all the Apprentices in town present.

MANY APPRENTICES.

June 8.

☞ Our thanks are due to the Hon. *James Buchanan*, U. S. Senator, the Hon. *A. Gustin*, and the Hon. *James Irvin* for the favor of valuable public documents.

The Extra Session.

On to-morrow, June the 9th will commence the Extra Session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. There is now a probability that the Apportionment *Bill* which has taken up so much time in Congress, will soon receive the final action of that body. The Apportionment of Congressional Districts in this State has been one of the leading principles for calling an Extra Session, can then be progressed in. The wants of the Domestic Creditors will form another item for the grave consideration of that honorable body, and we hope no time will be lost in providing means for their immediate relief. We hope to see the members of both houses will apply themselves to the business, and transact whatever may come before them without delay. Let the Session be a short one. We have observed several of the western members on their way to Harrisburg.

EX-GOVERNOR BOGGS.—We gave an account in our last paper of the serious wound received by Governor Boggs of Missouri, from a pistol shot while sitting in his own parlor from an unknown hand. At our latest accounts he was still living, but his recovery was considered doubtful.

☞ Governor FAIRFIELD of Maine, has again nominated by the democracy of that State for re-election.

MAINE.

Pursuant to a call of Governor Fairfield, the Legislature of that State convened on the 25th of May, to adopt some measures relative to the North Eastern boundary question, The Legislature selected the following gentlemen as commissioners to confer with Lord Ashburton on the subject. On the part of the Senate, Hon. Edward Havenagh and Col. John Otis. On the part of the House, Judge Pleble and Hon. Edward Kent. We have every reason to hope that this long agitated and exciting question will soon be amicably settled.

☞ RESIGNATION.—Mr. Southard, President of the United States Senate, has resigned that station; and the honor conferred upon Mr. Mangum.

The Seneca Advertiser.

Is the title of a new Democratic paper of which we have received the 3d no. It is published in Tiffin, Seneca county Ohio, by JOHN G. BRESBIN, Esq. If we judge from the number we have received, it will be a severe thorn in the side of Federalism in Seneca co. We wish Mr. Bresbin success.

Refused.

We last week received a paper returned from the Post Master at Rushville Ontario county, New York, which had been forwarded to JOHN FOSTER!!! without being accompanied with the subscription money, and the significant word *Refused*, wrote on the back of it. Now *John*, are you aware that you have received the Republican for THREE years and NINE months without ever paying a cent on it. Our t[erms] 88 75cts, and if you are disp[osed] part of a gentlemen with us, a MAN, amount due, we will send you a [receipt] & discontinue the paper. This is no[t the] time we have been treated in this m[anner] and hereafter, we will expose every one that serves us so mean a trick. We have no objection to any man discontinuing our paper, when he will comply with our terms and pay up all arrearages, but the man who would cheat an editor out of three or four years subscription,

'Would cheat the living, rob the dead,
And steal the orphan's crust of bread—
Would pillage the palace of the king of kings,
And clip the gilding from an angels wings.'

☞ We are requested to state that Dr. D. Mayer, *Surgeon Dentist*, will be in Lewistown from the 12th to the 20th of June. All persons wishing work done in his line, will find him during that time at his old stand, immediately opposite James Turner's Hotel.

Military Election.

At an election held at the house of James Turner, Esq., on Monday last for officers of the *Brady* Regiment, the following was the vote polled, viz:

For *Colonel*—R. C. Hale.	97	votes
Lieut Col—Jesse *B* Evens,	100	"
Major—M. Criswell.	98	"
Brig Gen—Capt Jas Potter.	91	"
Brig Inspector—D Eisenbise	74	"
" " —Geo. Buchanan	27	"

At an election held on Monday last, for officers of this Brigade, the following was the result, viz:

BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Capt. James Potter,	9[7]
Maj John Thornburg,	1[2]
Mr. John Moyer,	[6]

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

Daniel Eisenbise,	[4]
George Buchanan,	[5]
John Rigg,	[1]

COLONEL.

R D Smith,	9[0]
Jesse A Cunningham,	[1]

LIEUT. COLONEL.

Josiah Kerr,	[ ]
Wm. McDowell,	[ ]

MAJOR.

David Brought,	[ ]
Solomon Moltz,	[ ]

The following was the vote polled in Veytown on the 6th inst.

Brig Gen—Potter,	56	
" " Thornburg,	39	
" *Insp.*—Eisenbise,	85	
" " Bowers,	27	
" "Buchanan,	21	

The following is the number of votes polled at Jacob Lotzes, (Valley) on the [ ] inst.

Brig. Gen—Potter,	115
" " Moyer,	35
" " Thornburg,	4
" *Insp.*—Eisenbise,	88
" " Buchanan,	69
Colonel.—Jesse A. Cunningham.	116
" Smith,	41
Lieut Col.—Kerr,	110
" " McDowell,	43

The following is the whole number of votes polled in Juniata county for Brig Inspector.

Eisenbise,	288	Henderson,
Buchanan,	126	

BRIGADIER GENERAL

Potter,	346	Thornburg,

For the Republican.

To Miss ——

BY THE GRANVILLE BARD.

List! Lady fair whilst I shall bring
A tribute song to thee;
And then accept the offering
Of Love's young minstrelsy.

Muses inspire my heart and song,
For the delightful theme;
And fate the blissful hours prolong
Of pure affection's dream.

Lady thy smile is dearer far,
To me than wealth or fame;
Thy beauty shineth as a star,
There's music in thy name.

Thy brow a purer language speaks,
Than human tongue can tell;
A look or frown the fetters breaks
Of Love's illusive dream.

Thy voice is sweeter sound to me,
Than harps of finest gold;
The weakest note, when tuned by thee,
Is ecstacy untold.

Thy eye with lustre has out shone,
The richest diadem;
That ever has graced a Princes crown,
Or can be worn by them.

But all these beauties fade before,
Those which I still could find,
Lady 'tis these I must adore,
The beauties of thy MIND.

Granville tp. May 23, 1842.

A DAY AND ROAST BEEF.

Whig pledge all over the U- to the election of Harrison & w forsooth, the reason assigned lers of the coon skin party for a mpliance of their promises that *hon-* John Tyler, vetoed the United States Bank bill, thus verifying the old saying, that a bad excuse is better than none. Unfortunately for the hard cider boys, even this subterfuge will not hold good in this instance, as we shall plainly show.

"The United States Bank" was chartered in 1816, to restore confidence and to raise the price of labor, and to give relief to the people. It went into operation on the first day of January 1817, and immediately commenced business.—The following extracts from old papers will show how beautifully the system worked, and what relief it gave to the people. They are taken from papers whose authority no whig dare doubt. In this matter one fact is worth a thousand assertions from interested partisans, whose breeches pockets have felt the effect of bank facilities.—Let all read, ponder and reflect, and then ask themselves if they wish again to see the scenes of 819, '20 and 21 re-en acted, and the good old times of the United States Bank, when it would take four barrels of flour to pay a debt of five dollars, brought back.—*Keystone.*

"From all parts of the country, we hear of a severe pressure on men in business, a general stagnation of trade, a large reduction of the price of staple articles. Real property is rapidly depreciating in its nominal value, and its rents or profit are exceedingly diminished. Many highly respectable traders have become bankrupts, and it is agreed that many others must "go;" the banks are refusing the customary accommodations; confidence among our merchants is shaken, and three per cent. per month is offered for the discount of promissory notes which a little while ago were considered as good "as old gold,' and whose makers have not since suffered any losses to render their notes less valuable than heretofore."—Niles' Register, April 10, 1819.

"Never," says the Frankfort Ky. Argus, "within the recollection of our oldest citizens has the aspect of the times, as it respects property and money been so alarming. Already has property been sacrificed in considerable quantities, in this and neighboring counties, for less than half its value: we had but little money in circulation, and that is daily diminishing by the universal calls of the banks. Neither land, negroes, nor any other article, can be sold for half their value in cash while executions of many hundreds of thousands of dollars are hanging over the heads of our citizen. What can be done? In a few moments no debt can be paid, no money will be in circulation to answer the ordinary purposes of human life Warrants, suits and executions will present a scene of suffering, for the poor remnants of individual fortunes, which the world has not witnessed."—*Niles' Register, June* 7, 1819.

"It has become a serious affair to the laboring man to buy himself a new garment—his wages on an average do not purchase him half as much as they did, and he is continually uncertain as to obtaining even that. Many of the mechanical professions have equally declined, though our population is one half greater than it was then. The desire to read is not lessened, but the means of purchasing are denied—the most common school books are a drug. Hatters, shoemakers, and even blacksmiths, whose work seemed to be indispensible have lost in general much of their former business—from a fourth to one half. This is the result of necessity; and those who might purchase, abstain in looking to a fearful future."—*Niles' Register, April* 15, 1821.

"A late Pittsburg (Penn.) Mercury says. Flour a barrel, $1; whiskey, fifteen cents a gallon; good merchantable pine boards, 20 cents a hundred feet; sheep and calves a dollar a head. Foreign goods at the old prices. One bushel and a half of wheat will buy a pound of coffee; a barrel of flour will buy a pound of tea; twelve and a half barrels will buy one yard of superfine broadcloth."—*Niles' Register, May* 18, 1821.

"Corn in Cincinnati, 10 cents a bushel; wheat in Harrison county, Ohio has fallen to 25 cents a bushel, and in some instances to 12½ cents. A letter from Greenfield, Ohio dated May 3 states that wheat was sold at 12½ cents a bushel, and that whiskey was dull at fifteen cents a gallon.—*U. S. Gazette, (Philadelphia) May* 23, *and June* 23, 1821.

THE OLDEN TIME.

There is an incident recorded by Mr. Bradley, in his history of Massachussetts, which would be a rare novelty in these days of enlightened laziness. He says that "in 1753, on the anniversary of the society for promoting industry, 300 females of Boston assembled on the common with their spinning wheels! They were neatly attired in cloth of their own manufacture, and a crowd of spectators collected to witness the scene." Such an assemblage of ladies would at any time, do more to encourage industry and frugality, than the charter of a thousand banks. Females do not rightly appreciate the influence they are capable of exercising over the opposite sex; or, at least, they do not use it to the best advantage. Every young lady, who may chance to become the life partner of a lazy man, should encourage, by every act in her power, those accomplishments which, above all others, are the surest guaranty of plenty and comfort.—There is now ample scope for the exercise of their influence, and we advise all who wish good husbands, to use it to the best advantage. The false tone of society, which reflects upon the hard working, honest citizen, plebianism, ruins more families than all the broken banks in Christendom —*S. C. Gazette.*

We consider the subjoined article from the Jefferson Democrat a full answer to the whig and anti-masonic slanders which are being published in the opposition papers relative to Governor Porter's reception at Reading.—We should have our hands full if we condescended to notice every ragamuffin who takes the liberty to vent his spleen upon the Governor.—*Keystone.*

GOVERNOR PORTER'S VISIT.

It had been understood, from the moment that it was determined to form an encampment of Volunteers at Reading, that Governor Porter would attend it in his constitutional capacity, as Commander-in-chief of the militia of Pennsylvania. He did so attend, and was received with every demonstration of respect and attention on the part as well of the military, whom he was specially visiting, as of the citizens generally. It was raining violently when he arrived, yet were hundreds of his fellow citizens assembled at the depot, to do honor to the man whom their free suffrages had elected to the Governorship. And these same citizens followed the escort through the town, raining as it was, and saw the Governor to his quarters, which had been provided for him by the military committee.

We are led to make this statement of facts because in the Berks & Schuylkill Journal of last Saturday, the editor of that paper with his characteristic regard of truth and of the common decencies of life, and actuated by a personal pique, indulging his readers with an account of the Governor's reception so false and some comments upon it so basely malignant, that we feel compelled to expose the falshood of his account, and if it be necessary hereafter we shall say something about the motive of his comment. Prepared as the public of Berks county is for anything that has appeared, or that may appear in that paper by the reckless and unprincipled spirit in which it is conducted, we should refrain from noticing its latest falshood, were it not that our silence might be construed into an admission that what is asserted is true.

The violation of civility, involved in publishing an infamous libel upon a public man in a town at the moment he was enjoying the hospitalities of that town as an invited guest, filled every mind that was capable of a just or generous sentiment with loathing and disgust. We have not seen a high minded honorable opponent who did not condemn the course of the Berks & Schuylkill Journal in thus assailing the Governor.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.

The Philadelphia papers give accounts of the death of a very interesting young lady, the daughter of a wealthy farmer living near Quakertown, Bucks county. It appears that a short time since she was married, through the influence of her father, to a young man, while at the same time, she was affectionately devoted to another. Disappointed love is assigned as the cause of the rash act. Preparations were being made by her husband to remove her from her father's house to his own house, when she hung herself to the limb of a tree, near their dwelling. There is something most melancholly in contemplation of such an awful act, and those who have never felt the burnings of the tender passions of love, can illy appreciate the thoughts and feelings which could drive a woman, in the bloom and pride of life to a death so desperate. We cannot, like most of mankind, scoff at the names of those whose trials render this world no longer worthy of their hopes; but feel rather, sorrow for their unhappy lot, and regret for their untimely entrance within the realms of an unknown hereafter.—*S. C. Gazette.*

SLAVE TRADE.

With an appropriation of eight million as year, it might be supposed that Capt. Tyler could spare some potion of the Navy from the Rhode Island service for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of the slave trade by American vessels on the African coast.

When we have declared this trade to be piracy by law, and while we refuse to permit other nations to interfere with Americans engaged in it, it would be more reputable to our nationable character, and more consolatory to our benevolent minded citizens, if some reasonable efforts were made by our own government and navy to suppress the traffic.

It would appear, however, from the following extract from a paper received by the last arrival from Liberia, that the matter is utterly neglected:—*Penn'an.*

From Africa's Luminary of Feb. 18.

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF SLAVES FROM NEW CESS.

A vessel sailed from New Cess which is about seventy miles to the leeward from Monrovia, a few days since, with the great compliment of two hundred and fifty slaves on board! This is just what we expected—and the result of the operations which we detailed on this subject in our last paper. It also corroborates all that we stated some months since in an article headed "coming events cast their shadows before."

The vessel which took off the above cargo is said to be an American vessel she went into New Cess under American colors; and departed thence under the Portuguese flag! She was pursued by a British man-of-war, but made her escape.

What has become of the small American squadron which was stationed along the coast a year or two since? This coast swarms with American merchantmen, who have no protection except that afforded by British cruisers.—This is humiliating, particularly when so much is said about British aggression.

It is amusing to note how zealously the federal papers endeavor to make it appear that Governor Dorr is a coward when every fact that has come to light, proves precisely the contrary; and when it is well known that Mr. King, of the opposing faction, after the people had been deceived by falsehoods about compromise, actually escaped by the back way from the house of Mr. Anthony, to evade the indignation of the multitude who were justly provoked at the trick which had been put upon them. Governor Dorr stood his ground to the moment, and certainly displayed military courage in abundance. Governor King skulked from a back door and climbed the fences to preserve himself from fancied danger. It is easy to see which of these leaders was the most valiant, if such a consideration be an essential point in discussing the question. By-the-way, back doors and back windows are especially favorites with the opponents of the people, in times of political tribulation. There is a window at Harrisburg almost as celebrated as the rock of Leucate—an immortal arrangement of glaziery since the retreat of Penrose and Stevens, and it will figure in history with Mr. Burrington Anthony's back door, through which the Charter King ignobly fled.—*Pennsylvanian.*

A BLIND PAINTER.—Dr Piles states that he saw in Italy a blind man, about 50 years of age, full of genius and intelligence, and an excellent draughtsman. He met him in the Guistiniani Palace modelling a statue of Minerva. This man could, by the touch, discover the forms and proportions of the original. The Duke of Braniano, who saw him at work, had some doubts of his being completely blind, and to be certain of it, he made the blind man take the picture into a dark cave, but it was a perfect resemblance. It being objected to him that the Duke's beard helped him to know him, offered to take the portrait of one of his daughters, which he drew perfectly like. "I saw," says Dr. Piles, "by this famous blind man, the portrait of the late King of England, Charles I, and of Pope Urban VIII, and in France that of Mrs. Hessulin, all perfectly well executed. He found some difficulty in representing the hair, because it was moveable."

Notice to Collectors.

The Collectors of the several townships and borough, must pay up their duplicates as there is money wanted for county purposes, and the State Treasurer has given us notice that money's due the Commonwealth must be paid up immediately. The Commissioners have ordered me to notify immediately and if not attended to, I must follow it up with the most rigid enforcements.

By order of the Commisioners.

L. HOOVER, Treasurer.

June. 5, 1842.

Estate of James Robison dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of administration with the will annexed, on the estate of James Robison, late of the borough of Lewistown, in the County of Mifflin, deceased, have been granted to David McClure and David Candor, who reside in the said borough of Lewistown.

All persons, therefore, having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are hereby requested to make known the same to them without delay. And those indebted to the estate aforesaid are also requested to make payment to the said administrators.

DAVID M'CLURE, } Adm'rs. *Cum*
DAVID CANDOR, } *testamento annexo*

Lewistown June the 7th 1842.

CORRECT PHOTOGRAPHIC

PORTRAITS

BY THE

DAGUERREOTYPE.

Mr. A. H Brown.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has taken a room in the Court House (up stairs) where they are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens.

The subscriber will remain in town for a few days only, and would therefore respectfully request those who desire his services to call as early as possible.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

N. B. *M. A H S.* will give instructions to the above art if application be made immediately.

May 30. 1842.

Hardware! Hardware!

Great Inducements to Country Merchants.

The subscriber having concluded to do an entire CASH business offers for sale his large and splendid assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware Nails and Cutlery lower than it was ever bought for in Philadadelphia The following will give you some idea of the prices that I am determined to sell at,—

6 inch Carpenters Patent Rim Locks from $12 to	$14	per doz
6 inch Brass Striker	6 50	"
Newton Darling Grass Scythes	10	"
Newburns " "	9	"
Hay Forks, solid cap ferrule	5	"
Cast Steel long handle shovels	7	"
Cumberland or Reading nails	4 62½	keg
Phœnix or Juniata "	4 44	"
Other makers "	4 31	"

will sell any articles in my line from 20 to 25 per cent lower than can be bought for on credit. Call on and examine my goods—get a list of my prices, compare them with the prices of other stores, and ascertain for yourselves where you can buy the cheapest.

HENRY L. ELDER, Importer,
493 Market st. above 13th north side.
25, 1342. 6 mo.

Estate of Jacob Miller, dec'd.

The subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of said dec'd late of Oliver township Mifflin county, and persons indebted to said estate, that they are desired to call and make payment to the subscribers residing in said township Mifflin county, and persons having claims against said estate are required to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

DAVID HARTZLER,
May 4, 1842 JOSEPH KING, Admrs.

BLANKS,
For Sale at this Office.

NOTICE

To Venders of Merchandise

LIST of names of persons engaged in selling or vending of Goods, Wares Merchandise, Commodities or effects of whatsoever kind or nature," residing and doing business within the county of Mifflin.

Names of Persons selling or vending.	Residence.	with or without Liquor.	Annual sales.	Class.	Rate of License
J. & J. Milliken,	Lewistown.	No Liquor.	$20,000	9	$25 00
Kennedy & Porter,	do	Liquor.	7,000	13	15 00
William Marks,	do	do	8,000	13	15 00
Patterson & Horner,	do	No Liquor,	10,000	12	12 50
John A. Sterrett.	do	do	8,000	13	10 50
M'Cay & Cogley,	do	do	4,000	14	7 00
Francis McClure,	do	do	7,000	13	10 00
Charles Ritz,	do	do	8,000	13	10 00
Sterrett & Potter,	do	do	20,000	10	20 00
Lewis T Watson,	do	do	20,000	10	20 00
James Parker,	do	do	16,000	11	15 00
David Hammaker,	do	Liquor,	4,000	14	17 50
M. Murry,	do	No Liquor,	5,000	13	10 00
George Stewart,	do	Liquor,	3,000	14	10 50
William Ketler,	do	No Liquor,	2,000	14	7 00
Thomas Stewart,	do	do	6,000	13	10 00
G & A Blymyer,	do	do	7,000	13	10 00
J I McCoy, Domestic,	do	do	3,000	14	3 50
Moses Montgomery, do	do	do	3,000	14	3 50
Jacob Everich do	do	do	2,000	14	3 50
Henry Leibert, do	do	do	2,000	11	3 50
Francis McCoy,	do	do	3,000	14	3 50
Isaac Sides, domestic,	do	do	3,000	14	3 50
Ezekiel Jackson, do	do	do	3,000	14	3 50
J. Criswell & Sons,	Oliver,	do	25,000	10	25 00
Steel & Lusk,	do	do	5,000	13	10 00
S & C Criswell,	do	do	5,000	13	10 00
William Hardy,	do	Liquor,	6,000	13	10 00
Wakefield & Strode,	do	No Liquor,	2,500	14	7 00
John L Ickes.	do	do	2,500	14	7 00
G W Brehman & Co.	do	Liquor,	10,000	12	18 75
J Walters,	do	No Liquor,	3,000	14	7 00
McVey & Smith	do	do	3,000	14	7 00
Elijah Davis,	do	Liquor,	1,000	14	10 50
Elizabeth Gillespie,	do	do	3,000	14	7 00
J & J Potter & Co.	Brown,	do	10,000	12	18 75
D C Miller,	do	do	5,000	13	15 00
Hugh Moran,	Union	do	10,000	12	18 75
J A Bell.	do	do	7,000	13	15 00
D Overholser,	do	do	12,000	12	18 75
Geo. Patton	Menno,	do	6,000	13	15 00
J Hemphill,	do	do	6,000	13	15 00
W T Bell,	do	do	6,000	13	15 00
Patton & Sigler	do	do	6,000	13	15 00
P Strouse & Co.	Wayne,	No Liquor,	1,200	12	12 50
Joshua Purcell,	do	do	5,000	13	10 00
John W Smith,	do	Liquor,	2,000	14	10 00
George M'Laughlin,	do	do	2,000	14	10 50
W & F Reed,	Armagh,	No Liquor,	8,000	13	10 00
Samuel Thompson,	do	do	6,000	13	10 00
Landis & Watt,	do	do	6,000	13	10 00
Z Locke,	do	do	5,000	13	10 00
Henry Rohrer,	do	do	1,000	14	7 00
S P Lilley,	Decatur,	do	3,000	14	7 00

The within and the foregoing classification of names of persons engaged in the selling or vending of goods &c &c executed pursuant to act of Assembly of 1841—And ordered that the hours between 2 and 4 o' lock P M of Tuesday the 2d day of August next be and the same are hereby assigned for all persons who may feel themselves aggrieved by the aforesaid classification to appear if they think proper before the undersigned at the Commissioners office at Lewistown and show the amount of their annual sales the previous year otherwise said classification will be final.

J. CRISWELL, } *Associate*
SAM'L. P. LILLEY, } *Judges.*
ROB'T. McKEE, } *Commissioners*
HENRY LEATOR, } *for the*
JAS. BRISBIN, } *County of Mifflin.*

NOTE. The Constables of the several townships and Boroughs within the county of Mifflin are particularly requested to RETURN to the Associate Judges and Commissioners of said county on the 1st Monday of August next the names of all persons engaged as aforesaid not enumerated in the foregoing list. Also the names of all persons in said list who since the foregoing classification have discontinued doing business and also of all changes if any of firms in order that said list may be made as perfect as possible.

Lewistown May 17. 1842.

NEW & VERY CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has just received a fresh supply of seasonable Dry Goods which he is prepared to sell at prices fully in accordance with the times. Also, Groceries, Hardware, China and Queensware, constantly on hand, all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash. Call and examine the goods and if you are not satisfied that they are as cheap to not cheaper than they can be bought for elsewhere, there will be no grumbling about having to exhibit goods.

Be sure to call

T. STEWART

Lewistown May 30, 1842. tf.

Penmanship.

W. J. KEIGLY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lewistown and vicinity, that he intends opening a

WRITING SCHOOL

in this Borough, if liberal encouragement be extended to him—as soon as a sufficient number of Scholars can be obtained.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Fifteen Lessions for $2 50.

May 29th, 1842.

$50 Reward.

A reward of fifty dollars will be given by the corporation of the borough of Lewistown, for the apprehention and conviction of the person or persons who have been guilty of burglary in the said borough within the last month, or who shall hereafter commit burglary within said borough.

By order of the Town Council.

GEO. MILLER,
Chief Burgess.

May 24. 1842.

NOTICE.

At a Court of Common Pleas held in and for the County of Mifflin on the 8th day of April 1842 the petition of Richard Miles trustee of Andrew Junkin an insolvent debtor praying to be discharged from his said trust was presented to said court—Whereupon the Court directed notice of said application to be given for three successive weeks in one newspaper printed in Mifflin county, of which all persons interested will take notice.

J. R. McDOWELL, Prot'y,

May 27, 1842.

Executors Notice.

The undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Burkholder, late of Derry township Mifflin co. deceased—notify all persons indebted to the said estate to make payment immediately to John Burkholder residing in the township of Decatur or to Ephriam Banks residing in the Borough of Lewistown, and request all persons having demands against the estate of the said decedent to present the same to either of the above named executors properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JOHN BURKHOLDER,
EPHRIAM BANKS, Ex'rs.
of said dec'd.

May 23, 1842.

Estate of James Eager, late of *the Borough of Lewistown Mifflin Co. deceased.*

Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration upon the above estate, have been granted to the subscriber. Therefore all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment—and all persons having legal demands against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement without delay, to

DAVID W. McCORMICK,
Adm'r. of said dec'd.

May 17. 182,

Auditors Notice.

All persons interested in the Guardianship account of Jonathan J Cunningham, guardian of the minor children and heirs of Hugh Beaty late of Wayne township dec'd are hereby notified that I have been appointed by the Orphans Court of Mifflin County, auditor to marshall the assets of the account of the said guardian and pass upon the exceptions filed to his said account, and make report according to law, and that I will meet at the house of Adam Greer in the Borough of Lewistown in said county, on Thursday the 30th day of June next to discharge the duties of my said appointment &c., all persons are hereby required to present their claims before me on the day mentioned for meeting as such auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of the assets.

Henry Kulp.

May 23, 1842.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have just opened a splendid assortment of New Goods consisting of Blue black and Fancy colored cloths Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Linen Drillings Beverteen and cloths of all qualities, Silk Satin, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings Stocks, Collars, Merino and Cotton Hose Silk and Italian cravats and Hankerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves and a large assortment of Trimmings.

They have also received a large assortment of Books and Stationary Consisting of Law, Theological, Law, Miscellaneous, and School Books full and half bound blank books, Paper, Quils, Steel Pens Pen Knives, Inkstands memorandum and Pocket books, Writing sand, Wafers Sealing wax, Slates &c., &c. They have also a large assortment of made up Clothing all of which they will dispose of on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in town. The Tailoring Business still carried on and the latest fashions just received.

COGLEY & McCAY.

May 10, 1842.

NEW

LEWISTOWN CABINET WARE ROOM.

CHRISTIAN HOOVER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lewistown and its vicinity; that he has commenced the Cabinet Manufactory in all its various branches in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Frederick Halliday a few doors west of the Court House on Main Street, where he will keep constantly on hand all kinds of FURNITURE of the most fashionable patterns and made in the best manner, consisting of

Sofas, sideboards, Wardrobes Secretaries, Card, Dining, Centre, Hall & Pier Tables, Bureaus, dressing Bureaus. Bedsteads, enclosed Wash stands, &c., &c.

ALSO,

FRENCH Bedsteads made to order. All the above articles will be made of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and at moderate prices. C H.

Lewistown, May 10th 1842.

Boots and Shoes

MADE AND REPAIRED

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity that he will make and repair BOOTS and SHOES in the best and most suitable manner and at the shortest notice, if called on at his residence in Mechanicsburg on the corner of Third and Valley streats, and hopes by doing justice to others and himself to obtain a liberal share of public patronage:

L. WALLEY.

April 10, 1842.

BANKRUPTCY.

To those who desire to take the benefit of the Bankrupt Law,

J. K. Henderson, Attorney at Law, Pittsburg, offers his services.

Applicants for voluntary Bankruptcy residing in Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin and neighboring counties, must petition the Hon. Thomas Irwin, Judge of the U. S. District Court at Pittsburg, who sits every day for the purpose of receiving petitions.

Any person can be discharged without regard to the amount of his debts. The petition can be presented and a discharge had without the applicant being present. An approved form of petition will be sent to any one desirous of availing himself of the Law upon application to the advertiser by letter. The costs of an application (exclusion of the Attorney's fee) will be about sixteen dollars.

Pittsburg April 1, 1842.

Build Up Lewistown.

LUMBER.

Jackscreek Saw-Mill.

Having now two good Saw Mills in operation sawing from 2,500 to 3,000 feet of Lumber per day and having removed to the mills to superintend them myself I will be enabled to fill bills either oak, pine, or hemlock, and deliver the Lumber to any point in the Borough of Lewistown at short notice and protifying to say ACCORDING TO PROMISE, at the following prices viz:

Common frame stuff, $15 00 per 1000 ft.
do do do 6 by 6 and under 20 ft. long $17 50 per 1000 feet.
from 25 to 36 ft. long $12 50 per 1000 feet.
3-4 boards $11 25 per 1000 ft.
Shingling lath and fence pales $5 00, over 5000 ft to one bill $4 25.
Plastering lath 3 ft long $2 25, 3½ ft long $2 50, 4 ft long $2 75, 4 to 5 ft $3 25.
Cord wood on the ground $1 per cord, cash.
Chips 12½ cents per cart load 1 horse.

Bills for lumber cannot receive attention unless they are written with a pen, dated and the signature to it.

SAMUEL HOPPER.

May 4, 1842.

REMOVAL.

NATHANIEL MAHANEY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING,

in its various branches, in the shop lately occupied by Reuben South, three doors west of F. Schwartz's Tavern in main street. Hens in receipt of the Philadelphia and New York monthly

FASHIONS,

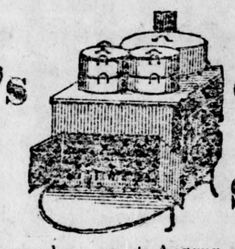
By which he is enabled to turn out as fashionable work as any other establishment in the Borough. From his experience, and by punctual and good work, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Lewistown. April. 4, 1842.

JUST received by Cogley & McCay in their Library;

Clouds and Sunshine, Insubordination a Tale by T. S. Arthur, Zanoni Bulwers last novel, The Jacquerie by G. P. R. James, Printz Hall, Woman's Love, Man about town, Naval Foundling, The Duke, Horace Vernon, Jack Ashore, Joan Marston Hall

May 10, 1842.

Hathaway's  Cooking HOT AIR STOVES

This celebrated tove is now manuayoh - -cturb Aegrur. Long, in Lewistown, Pa., which he will endeavor at all times to keep on hand ready for use, he is making three size

No. 2, Smallest size, receives a stick of wood 2 feet 4 inches long.

No. 2 1-2, *Middle* size receives a stick of wood 2 feet 6 inches long.

No. 3, Largest size, receives a stick of wood 2 feet 8 inches long.

This stove No 3, is calculated for Taverns, Boarding Houses, or other Huses where much cooking is required. And No 2. and 2 1-2 is calculated for the use of farmers and small famiies.

There uartnever has yet appeared any system or plan of a cooking Stove which has the Fonfva vta age that this Stove has. Its Culnary purpse is not to be equalled—its Baking csamquad farsuperior to any other, as the l ot air rinciple is the continuation of heat in onpd a eiti which a much less quantity of fuel isrequired to perform a much larger as Crbe obordeuking & Baking than any other toii that has form rly been used.

E spyily rwaddressed to Arthur B. Long, Lewistown, through he Post Office, or at his o tadAeth oSunctually attended to.

Arthur B. Long.

Lewistown, Sept. 15th 1841.

Certificates

Of Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves, Manufactured by A B Long.

This is to certify; that we are now using Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and we do say they are complete in every respect, They are a saving of Fuel, and bake completely, and we do recommend them as being a superior article.

MRS. JANE McCOY,
M'Veytown, Nov. 6. 1841. MRS. CATHARINE LUSK

We have now in our kitchens Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves. manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and say that the Stoves are a first rate article for cooking roasting, baking &c. and would recommed them to those who have not got of the same

JOHN COLDER,
Lewistowu Nov 24, 1841 JAMES TURNER.

I have one of the Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long of this place, and do say for baking, roasting, broiling, &c., find it a superior stove and easily managed for all these purposes. I would recommend them to those who wish to save fuel and for convenience, and equally useful both summer and winter.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. EZEKIEL JACKSON.

I have now in my kitchen one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves. manufactured by A B. Long and do say that the Stoves will in all respects recommend themselves when tried.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. JAMES PARKER.

I was induced to try one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long of this place, and do say that double the amount of baking, roasting and broiling can be done in less time and a much less quantity of wood required, and can all be done at the same time without interference one with the other, than in a ny I have formerly used, and would recommend them to those who wish to save female labour and fuel.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. MOSES MONTGOMERY,

I have now in my kit ien one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B Long of this place, and do say, for convenience in baking, broiling, roasting, in fact for all kinds of cooking, it is complete in every respect, and would recommend them to those who wish to have the same conveniences.

Lewistown, 24, 1841. A C WILSON.

I have now in my tavern one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A B Long, Lwistown, and after a fair trial find it a first rate stove for roasting broiling, frying, &c. in fact for all kinds of cooking which is required in my tavern, and would recommend them to those who have public houses.

Lewistown. Nov 24, 1841. JACOB MUTHERSBAUGH.

I was induced to buy one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves made by A. B. Long Lewistown and I find it to be a good article for roasting baking &c. as all can be done at once without interfering one with another and I recommend this stove to every person who wants a first rate stove in their kitchen and believing as I do that the stove is now right side up and I suppose I need not say to those who have been using the old fashioned stoves that have been in uso in our place that they were wrong side up.

McVeytown, Nov. 24, 1841. JAS. CRISWELL.

I have now in use one of the Hot Air Stoves manufactured by A B. Long Lewistown, and I do say it is a good article for cooking of all kinds, with many conveniences. I do say further, that this stove far surpasses any other stove I ever saw or made use of as a great quantity of cooking can be done at once with very little trouble, and with a small quantity of wood. I do cheerfully recommend this stove to every man who want a good article in his kitchen.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 10 1842. D. W. MOORE.

I do most heartily concur in the above statement, and further say, that these stoves bakes equal to any brick oven.

Summit, Feb. 10 1842. SAMUEL LAMON

IMPORTANT PROOF,
Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Celebrat Medinine.

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Andesson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilous Affectios Acidity at the Stomach, attended with thn usual aymptoms of Dyspepsia, and havine made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by above medicine

Attest. EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale st he store of F. Mc Clure gent Mifflincounnty.

PRINTING INK

On very advantageous terms,

HAVING established a factory in the city of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to supply orders with an article at 18 cents per pound, equal to any sold hitherto in this city at 25 cents per pound; and as our terms are cash, we take it for granted purchasers at first view will discover the advantages they may derive by a saving of 30 per cent.; and our Ink always warranted equal to the sample with which this paper is printed.

RAPP & CO.

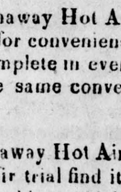
North 2d between Coates and Brown st.

Estate of Solomon Peacht dec'd.

The subscriber having obtained Letters Administrative upon the estate of said dec'd., late of Oliver township, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, that they are desired to make payment to the subscriber residing in said township Mifflin county, and persons having claims against said estate are required to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement, without dea

WILLIAM A. PEACHT. Adm'r.
iver tp. April, 20, 1842.

CHAIRS.



The suqscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of Chairs, Settees, &c., of the following kinds, viz *French Chairs, Half French, Greecian, Fancy curled Maple, Black Walnut, Office, Fancy and Windsor, Boston Rocking, Spring seat Mahogany. Night Cabinets, and Studying Chairs.*

SETTEES.

Mahogany, Fancy, Cushion, cane and common Settees,
on an improved and fashionable plan,

SETTEE BEDSTEADS,

both elegant and useful, designed to close up, making a handsome Settee with cushion sea for the day time.

The subscriber having been for several years past engaged in the above business in the cities of New York and Providence, R. I. flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will honor him with their patronage.

All the above mentioned articles, and every thing in his line of business he will furnish in the latest style and fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to do good service.

N. B.—Chairs, Settees, c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

A constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at the Wareroom, one door east of the Store of Mrs. Jane M'Cormick and immediately opposite the store of Patterson and Horner.

GEORGE W. SWAIN.
Lewistown, January 13, 1841.

TO THE FARMERS OF MIFFIN COUNTY.

The Subscribers have purchased the exclusive right of building

DAVENPORT'S HORSE POWER AND THRASHING MACHINE,

for Mifflin county, and would respectfully call the attention of their agricultural friends to the same

The superiority of the power is acknowledged by all who have ever witnessed its operation, and is believed to be the best in the country.

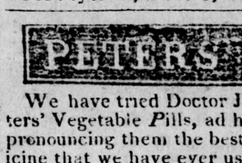
They have commenced building them, and will have the power in practical use in Lewistown, during court in August, when any person wishing, may have an opportunity of seeing the same in use.

Manufactory, nearly opposite Muthersbaugh's tavern,

SIMS & TURNER.
Lewistown, July 28, 1841

REMOVAL.

MOSES MONTGOMERY



Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his *Boot and Shoe Establishment* from the Court House Diamond, to the Building Four doors abova J. & J. Millikens Store, where he is prepered to execute all orders in his line of business.

MVeytowcFnoundry.

AND

MACHINE

The proprietors having recently erected, have now in full operation their Foundry, Machine, Blacksmith and Pattern shops, respectively, solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

They manufacture Steam Engines for any purpose they may be applied to—also, every kind of *Machinery* for Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton and Woolen Manufactories, and Turning Laths of all kinds.

They do all kinds of turning in Brass and on.

They manufacture all kind of ploughs, and do all kinds of Blacksmithing, including heavy forgings in their Foundry, castings are made both of *Brass* and Iron, and in their Pattern shop every description of *Patterns* is made at the shortest notice.

Having to work above concentrated, the subscribers are prepared to execute orders for work, with despatch and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner unsurpassed for neatness, accuracy and excellence of finish.

ROSS & PRICE.

FOR SALE, a Portable Steam Engine of two horse power with a vertical boiler, formerly used in their establishment which having extended, is is not of sufficient power to drive their machinery. R. P.

McVeytown, Nov. 3, 1841.

PETERS' PILLS

We have tried Doctor Joseph Priestly *Peters' Vegetable Pills*, ad have no hesitation in pronouncing them the best Antibilhous medicine that we have ever used in our families. We are acquainted with several families in this city who give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their mildness, and at the same time, certainty of action.

New York Examiner.

More than ten millions of boxes of these truly valuable Antibillious Pills have been sold in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, Mexico, and Texas, since the first of January eigteen hundred and thirty five.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they were induced, by the persuasion of a friend, to try a Box of Peters' Pills.

They are in use as a family medicine, and all who have used them give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their being a safe, pleasant and easy aperient—being mild in their action at the same time; though, in their operation, producing neither sickness, griping, nor debility.

Mothers prefer administering them to their children. on account of their mildness and certainty of operation.

For elderly persons they are found to be the most comfortable Antibillious Medicine ever taken.

Females generally prefer them, on accoun of their leaving the bowels perfectly free from costiveness.

A fresh supply of these Valuable Pills jus received by I. A. Sterrett, Lewistown.
W. & J. Reed, Perrysville,
J. & J. Potter, Potter's Mills.
Enquire for Dr. Peters Vegetable ntibi ous Pills.

JEW DAVIDS' OR HEBREW

PLASTER!

The pecuniarties of this Chemical Compound. are owing to its extraordinary effects, upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the seat of disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this, is an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Schrofulous affections, King's Evil Gout, Inflammatery, and Chronic Rheumatism. and in all cases where a seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman traveling in the south of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of

Jew David's or

HEBREW PLASTER,

and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of taat balmy and delicious climate. He soon found his health improveing; and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently restated. Since that time he has been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever; such as rheumatism, gout head ache, nervous teeth ache, pain in the side, back and limbs, schrofulous humors, knots, wens, white swelling, hard tumors, stiff joints, ague cakes. ague in the breast, weakness and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weaknesses, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in back or side, should be without it.

For sale by F. M'Clure, Agent for Mifflin ounty.

Dr. Charles Reinhold.

(A HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.)

Respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Lewistown, and may at all times be found at his residence in market street opposite Captain D. Eisenbises, unless absent on professional business. He wishes hat especially those persons may pay attension to this notice, who are afflicted with hronic diseases and are given up, or pronounced ncurable by Allopathic or old hchool Physicians; that he professes to cure all kinds of diseases which in their nature are aurable, in a very mild and safe way, without crong or injurious medicine.

There are many persons in this neighborood, who are diseased with

Gout, Rheumatism, and Tetter

he has made therefore particular arrangh ments by means of bathing, to cure them cus irely.

Besides he mentioned the follwing chrono diseases which he has cured witgreat h cess in this neighborhood; viz: iver o o plaints, Breast complaints, consumptive ses, Coughs, Sickheadache. diseases of thh eyes, Dyspepsia, Piles, old sores, Greenesi ck ness, Wasting of infants, Histeria, Menstrua obstructions, scrophulous diseases etc.

The medicines are taken in a very small quantity and are not disagreeable to the taste.

All persons who wishes to consult me, shall have perfect satisfaction respecting to their cases.

Charges reasonable.

☞ In the majority of acute diseases, (incluo ding all kinds of fevers) he cures often in as many hours or days as the old medicine requires days or weeks, and in many cases, where the latter can do absolutely nothing, homoeopathia performs a prompt cure.—An immense advantage by the treatment of Homoeopathia, that the patient is spared the period of convalescence in acute diseases, because, not having been exhausted by medicines, he passes immediately from the state of disease to that of health, to the regular exercise of his functions.

Lewistown, Oct 26,

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Coughs, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or chest etc. etc.

The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oneida Conference, was given up as incurable, believed to be on the verge of the grave from consumption, without the hope of relief, till he tried these Lozenges. They relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to health, so that he could resume his duties as a minister of the gospel. He reccommends them to all who are consumptive or have any derangement of their lungs, as the reatest medicine in the known world. He as witnessed their effects on several others nd always with the happiest results. He ays so great a remedy through the blessing cDivine Providence, should be the commoea perty of all, and in every family on eofthe earth

The Rev. Dr. Eastmond, of this city ghh few to a lady, a friend of his, who had beenh hven up by her physician and friends in the last stage of the consumption. The first Lozenge gave her considerable relief, so that she was encouraged to persevere in their use; nd through the blessing of God they restored her to perfect health.

Mr. James W. Hale, No 5 Tontine Buildings, Wall st., gave some to a friend who had not enjoyed a night's sleep for several weeks, being every few minutes attacked with such a distressing cough. as almost to take away his life. The Lozenges made him raise easy, and enabled him to sleep well alnight. He had tried every thing he heard of nd nothing else afforded the least relief—another instance of saving a fellow-being from anuntimely grave.

Mr. G. T. Matthews, 8 Caroline st., suffered a year with a hard tight cough, pain in the side, spitting of blood, and all the usual symptoms of consumption. The Lozenges relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to pefect health. He says they are the greatest cough medicine in the world.

Over 3,000 persons have given their names within the last ye r as a referrence of the wonderful virtues of these cough Lozenges. They cure all recent cases in a few hours, seldom requiring more than one day to entirely eradicate the most distressing one.

Just received by John A. Sterrett. only agent for Lewistown.

☞ Price only 25 cents per box.

INTERESTING CURE.

Performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry.

Having made use of this invaluable Syrup in my family, which entirely cured my child. The symptoms were wheezing and choaking of filegm, difficulty of breathing attended with constant cough, spasms, convulsions &c. of which I had given up all hopes of its recovery until I was advised to make a trial of this invaluable medicine. After seeing the wonderful effects it had done upon my child, and concluding to make the same trial upon myself, which entirely relieved me of a cough that I was afflicted with for many years. Any persons wishing to see me can call at house in Beach street, above the Ma Kensington.

, J. WILCO

This Medicine is now in gener se in neiarly all the respectable familie There Union. Children take it readil ved the s not the least doubt but it has om the lives of Thousands. A lette No. 41, Rev. Mr. Jackson may be se Alleghe St. Clair st. Pittsburg, near ny Bridge.

COMMUNICAT

public to the We call the attention h have been in numerous certificates rs of this city, our paper and some Swayne's Comhighly recommending erry; we have seen pound Syrup of Wi and have no doubt the original certifiuly grateful hearts, but they come fr fits which they have expressive of the very valuable Comreceived from equaintances who have pound. We above medicine, who frequently u onfidence of its virtues.—can speak

Sat. Chro he Store of F. McClure For sa Lewistown.

DR. SWAYNES'

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Coug At first you complain of having a Col.., which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and mattter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry; the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flatttering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

J.J APPLEBAUGH, M. D.

Very respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and vicinity that he has commenced the practice of *Medi* cine in this place.—Office at his fathers residnce, on the corner of Market and Grand streets, where at all times he can be consulted, in the various brances o his profession unless absenton duty.

May 5th 1841.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS

In relation to the operation of the

RESURECTION

OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

[RIGHT SECURED.]

(In order that this valuable medicine should not be counterfeited, we have a plate representing a Persian scene, that is struck upon each box. We deem it unnecessary to publish a long list of cirtificates, as they will neither add to nor diminish the virtues o this admirable compound.)

Superior to the Hygenian, Brandwreth's, Evan's, Tomato, the Matchless (priced) Sanative, Indian Purgative, or any other Pills or Compound before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable PERSIAN PILLS, tha they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious FAMILY MEDICINE that has yet bee used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their Sovereign Powe over diseases, they would keep them and br prepared with a sure Remedy to apply on the first appearance of disases, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely when needed; no injury can nsue, if used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions.

The Resurection or Persian Pills.—These valu ble pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health and happiness. Many there are who have said in their hearts, there is no help for me, who have been raised by them, to pristine health and vigr. They assuredly have healing virtues, which no other medicine in this country possess. Every individual has found, and will continue to find them to superced the necessity of ay, and every other medicine, which can be produced in America. If the purchaser does t find them, to be superior to any article dvertised in the public prints, for the diseases entioned on the large bill which accompanies each box, when taken according to the directis, their money will be refunded, on the retu of the box. Let no one be discouraged however despairing their case may be, until ay have tried the Persian Compound, for th most incredulous have been obliged to ack wledge its superiority in quelling diseases which no other medicine could reach They e the cheapest as well as the be medicine use. Price 63 cents per bo, containing 3 pills, half box 31 cents containing 35 pill, with bill &c. The use of one box will be ore convincing than a vo me of cirtificates. The

PERSIAN AND INDIAN

Vegetable Extracts compose the

RESURECTION PILLS,

Which an all-wise Providence, knowing the wa of man, seems to have sent upon earth for is special benefit. They act in harmony with the arrangements of the consitution of human system, when it is in health; but when diseased, they arouse its native energies to action, and prove a Powerful remedy in expelling disease from the system, of whatever name or nature it may be, thus proving a Universal Remedy or antidote for disease.

General office of E. CHASE & Co., Agents for America, Arcade Hall, Buffalo St., Rochester, N. Y. Ezra Taylor, Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

••••For sale at the store of F. McClure Lewistown, who is Agent for Mifflin co.

Lewistown, Feb. 1st 1840.

Lewistown Academy.

The Trustees of the Lewistown Academy, would respectfully inform the public that the next term of the

Female Department

will commence on the second Monday of April next under the care of

MISS M. A. TISDALE.

TERMS.

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic per quarter of 12 weeks,	$2 50
Do with Grammar and Geography,	3 50
History and Composition,	1 00 extra
Natural Philosophy,	1 00
Botany,	2 00
Chemistry. Geometry.	2 00

Extra for the following Branches.

Music, and Drawing, each	$10 00
Embroidery.	2 00

Application for admission can be made to Miss Tisdale, or to either of the members of the Board of Trustees.

Lewistown March 8th 1842.

To the Ladies.

MRS. FOSSELMAN.

Having in some measure regained her health, would now most respectfully inform her former customers and friends, that she has again opened her

Millinary Business

in all its various branches, and solicits the patronage of her former customers, assuring them that every exertion will be made to give satisfaction. She presents her thanks for past favors so liberally bestowed.

N. B. Five or six young Misses will be employed in the usual branch of the business as above, if they can come well recommended.

November 17, 1841.

LEWISTOWN Cabinet Manufactory.

North end of Valley Street

The subscriber desires greatly to acknowledge he very liberal encouragement he has received from his numerous friends in Lewistown, and a large portion of the surrounding country, and begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish every variety of elegant and ornamental, plain and useful furniture, of the latest patterns, neatly and substantially finished. His stock consists in part of

Sideboards, Secretares, Bureaus, Wardrobes in great variety, Pier and centre Tables, with best marble tops, End, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Work, Dressing and Candle Stands, Bedsteads, Mahogany, Maple and Cherry, with carved sts, Canopy or cornish tops, and every description of finish, Superior Hair-cloth Sofas, Mahogany and Maple Spring seat Rocking Chairs.

All of which, with every other article either of plain or fancy make in the Cabinet line, will be sold on the most liberal terms, any orders executed from a distance will be promptly attended to, and neatly put up in boxes

Anthony Felix.

Lewistown. Jan. 5, 1840

PUMPS, PUMPS

The subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity that he is now prepared to put down pumps for raising water for supplying cities, Villages and Factories for drawing water wells, cisterns and springs into houses or deep wells and any other purpose for which a pump can be used, made to order of any size required, warranted to throw more water with the same power, more easily kept in order, and less expensive than any other kind, these pumps are of Iron or Brass, and of great strength and superior to any other in consequence of their construction being such that a mechanic is not required to keep them in order and they may be so placed as not to be liable to frost. Lead and Iron pipes laid to convey water from springs to farm houses. water closets &c.

Garden Engines made to order.

THOMAS E. SMITH. Plumber.

Mr. Thos. E Smith has put down a pump for me at my farm in Derry township which is highly satisfactory to me, and having full confidence in Mr. Smiths capacity as a Plumber I can confidently recommend him to all persons having work in his line of business.

JAMES BURNS.

Lewistown March 10th 1842.

We the undersigned have examined the pump lately put down for James Burns Esq and believe it to be an excellent piece of workmanship, and that it will answer well the use for which it was put down.

D. R. Reynolds, Joshua Morrison,
Adam Greer, T. Stewart,
Cha's. Straiford, S.S. Jones,

J. HANADEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

Vine street Wharf Schuylkill, Philadelphia,

Respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he continues at his old stand where he will be ready at all times to transact business on the most advantageous terms by reducing his charges to the lowest scale.

The Union Canal Company & the Schuylkill Navigation Company have put the whole line into complete order and made such reductions on their tolls as will give the route by the Union Canal the decided advantage both in safety and cheapnsss to the shippers f produce and merchandise.

Philadelphia March 4, 1842.

The Estate of Crawford Kyle,

late of Brown Township Mifflin co, dec'd.

The subscribers having obtained Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Crawford Kyle dec'd. hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said estate that they are hereby requested to make payment to Joseph Kyle jr. one of the executors of the said deceased. at his residence in Brown township aforesaid or Ephraim Banks at his residence in the Borough of Lewistown in the county aforesaid, and all persons having demands against said Estate are requested to present them to either of the said Executors rightly authenticated for settlement. without delay.

Joseph Kyle jr. } Ex'rs.
Ephraim Banks' }

March 22, 1842.

Boots and Shoes REPAIRED!

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and its vicinity that he will repair boots and shoes in the best and most substantial manner and in the shortest notice, if called on at his residence a few doors west of Capt. Daniel Eisenbise's Tavern, and hopes by doing justice to others and himself to obtain a liberal share of public patronage.

E. BALL.

February, 2 1842